MULTIMEDIA UNIVERSITY

STUDENT ID NO | | | | | | | | | | |

MULTIMEDIA UNIVERSITY

FINAL EXAMINATION

TRIMESTER 2, 2019/2020

LAG0015 – ADVANCED GRAMMAR

(All Sections)

4 MARCH 2020
2.30 p.m. – 4.30 p.m.
(2 Hours)

INSTRUCTIONS TO STUDENT

1. This question paper consists of **FOUR** printed pages with **2** sections.
2. Answer **ALL** questions.
3. Write **ALL** your answers in the Answer Booklet.

SECTION A: MODALS AND COHESIVE DEVICES [20 MARKS]

Question I (10 marks)

Instructions: Construct **ONE** sentence based on each specified modal verb and its function. Each sentence must contain at least **6** words.

Modal Verbs	Functions
1. may	To show polite request
2. might	To show uncertainty
3. would	To show preference
4. ought to	To show advisability
5. could	To show ability
6. have got to	To show necessity
7. *be* supposed to	To show unfulfilled expectation
8. will	To show willingness
9. shall	To make a polite suggestion
10. used to	To show repeated action in the past

Question II (10 marks)

Instructions: Based on the topics provided, write about **200** words. You are required to:

1. Choose **ONE** of the following topics:
   a. Movies
   b. E-sports
   c. Campus life

2. Use at least **FIVE** cohesive devices listed below:

1. although	6. hence
2. however	7. similarly
3. in summary	8. in addition
4. subsequently	9. for instance
5. in comparison	10. consequently

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SECTION B: SENTENCE ERRORS [30 MARKS]

Question I (15 marks)

Instructions: The following extract contains errors in sentence fragments and run-ons. Identify **15** errors and correct them as shown in the example. The first error is stated as the example.

EXAMPLE:

No	Line	Error	Correction
0	**2**	**... something, it ...**	**... something, and it...**

Horror movies tap into a primal fear instinct in your brain

Horror films can be so scary because they are able to bypass our knowledge that we are watching **something, it** triggers a real fear reaction. Neuroscientists have started studying people when they watch films, and filmmakers are consistently able to trigger similar emotional reactions in viewers. Especially with scary movies. As filmmakers get a better understanding of the science and the technology improves. This effect will get even more powerful.

Some people the rush they get from watching a horror flick, while others dislike how filmmakers somehow worm their way into your consciousness, building up tension and then striking that moment of terror with a jump scare or with some creepy moments that seem to burn itself into your brain.

By using images and sound. The best horror directors are able to tap into a part of your brain that operates purely on instinct. When you sit down to watch "It" or "The Ring," you know that the movie is not real. However, the best scary films put you on the edge of your seat, ready to jump, and sometimes actually eliciting a yelp or a gasp. That is a powerful effect.

"Usually when we are watching something, we have shut down the motor regions of the brain, those stimuli from a shocking scene are so strong that they overcome the inhibition to the motor system," said Michael Grabowski, an associate professor of communication at Manhattan College and the editor of the textbook "Neuroscience and Media: New Understandings and Representations."

We jump or yell because a film bypasses our tranquilised state and taps into a primal instinct. Which is to react immediately to protect ourselves and warn others before taking time to process what scared us. "The scream is a way to alert others in your social group and scare off attackers," said Grabowski. These scary moments supersede our rational thought process that knows aren't real.

Grabowski's background is in filmmaking, his research now is focused on an emerging field called *neurocinematics*, which focus on the connection between the mind and the experience of cinema. While filmmakers have been able to evoke emotional responses in viewers for more than a century. It's only now that modern neuroscience can show us what's happening in someone's brain.

This goes beyond horror, too. Think of the last time that you felt emotion while watching any film: did you laugh or suddenly feel tears welling up in your

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eyes during "Inside Out"? Although you know that what you are watching is not real, feel real emotions.

However, as Uri Hasson discovered when conducting the study that first coined the term *neurocinematics*. People who are watching something scary or suspenseful tend to have particularly similar responses in their brain.

For now, that insight is mostly helping us understand what that fear looks like in the brain however, some researchers think that modern filmmaking, with an updated understanding of neuroscience and psychology, is actually able to tap into emotion than it used to be.

As Dutch media studies professor Patricia Pisters wrote in an essay for Aeon, "In contemporary thrillers, the spectator knows just as little as the characters, and is immediately drawn into the subjective emotional word of the protagonists. As spectators, we indeed experience the world increasingly 'inside out' and have direct access to the drama of the neural mechanisms of emotion, we are taken on a neuronal rollercoaster that will eventually give us the story."

In the future, according to Grabowski, it is possible that filmmakers will be able to use even more precise insights to directly stimulate certain emotions they can even control when their audience jump and what they feel. When combine that with powerful technologies like virtual reality, the possibilities are fascinating and even a little scary.

Adapted from Loria, K. (October 31,2017) *Horror movies tap into a primal fear instinct in your brain.* Business Insider US.

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Question II (15 marks)

Instructions: Each of the sentences below contains **either an error in parallelism or in modifiers**. Rewrite the sentences to correct the errors.

1. Swimming out into the sea, the current grew stronger.
2. We have almost found all the pieces of the shattered vase.
3. The truck was stalled on the highway which was out of gas.
4. Raising his hand, all the questions were answered by Timothy.
5. Melissa showed her pet cat to the veterinarian that had skin infections.
6. Michael hardly ate any food at the banquet dinner because he was unwell.
7. The store keeper and his watchdog were rescued after the shop was set on fire by a fireman.
8. Jessy kept all her medicines in the top shelf of her kitchen cabinet that had been prescribed to her.
9. Online buyers can make a refund claim from their sellers who received inaccurate or faulty goods.
10. This new laptop is used by the hotel staff for guest registration purposes with a wide screen.
11. The suicide bombers crashed their jet plane into a mountain who were carrying explosives.
12. The differences between rural and country living are the height of the buildings and a size of the population.
13. The protestors gathered outside, held signs, starting shouting loudly and stopped the speaker from being heard.
14. Some benefits of coaching include knowing each player, helping that player to improve and to see that person succeed in life.
15. Drunk drivers are thoughtlessly taking the lives of other people in their own hands, risking their own lives, think only about their own pleasure and fun, and not considering the consequence of their actions.

End of paper